GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:5989
ANSWERED ON:30.04.2015
MDG UNDER DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION SCHEME
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Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India has been successful in meeting the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) targets under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) towards drinking water and sanitation; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to alleviate the disparity between drinking water facilities provided to urban and rural population?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV)

(a) As per targets of Millennium Development Goals, the proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation as in 1990 is to be halved by 2015. As per the UNICEF-WHO Joint Monitoring Report 2010 the proportion of rural population without sustainable access to safe drinking water in 1990 in India was 34%, while the percentage in 2008 was 16%. Thus the MDG goal re- lated to rural drinking water supply has already been achieved. For rural sanitation, Target 7c set under Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 7, seeks to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation (based on 1990 data). This would imply that at least 54.7% of the rural households should have access to sanitation by 2015 to meet MDG target.

According to the information presented in the Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO/UNICEF report on 'prog- ress on Sanitation and Drinking Water 2014 Update', the use of sanitation facilities as a percentage of population was 35% in rural areas of the country. The National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) has in 2012 estimated that 40.6% of rural households have access to toilets. As on 31.3.2015, 44.51% rural households have access to toilet as per Online Monitoring System maintained by the Ministry.

(b) To reduce the disparity between the drinking water facilities provided to urban and rural popu- lation the Ministry under the NRDWP has made a paradigm shift in the 12th Five Year Plan period by advising the States to focus on piped water supply to individual households and increase the service delivery level of drinking water from the current 40 lpcd (litres per capita per day) to 55 lpcd (litres per capita per day).